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EPA Allows Highly Toxic Weedkiller on Food Crops — But Not Golf Courses

Concerns about the safety of paraquat, a highly toxic herbicide, pushed the EPA in 2019 to ban its use on golf courses — but the EPA still allows the weedkiller to be sprayed on almonds, walnuts, alfalfa and other crops.

By Common Dreams

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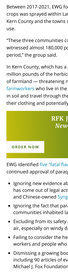
By Julia Conley

Concerns about the safety of paraquat, a highly toxic herbicide, pushed the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 2021 to ban its use on golf courses — but the weedkiller is still permitted for agricultural use, and a new first-of-its-kind analysis shows how the EPA's continued approval of the substance has put low-income Latino communities at disproportionate risk for health impacts.

The Environmental Working Group (EWG) found in the study released on March 27 that 5.3 million pounds of paraquat were sprayed over a five-year period in California, the only state with readily available figures on the chemical's use.

Most of the weedkiller's use was concentrated in central counties where farms produce almonds, walnuts, alfalfa and other crops — and where Latino people make up about 75% of the population and make up the entire labor force.

Ninety-six percent of farmworkers in the state are Latino, and 90% of people in the agricultural workforce were born outside of the U.S., making immigrants who often work for low wages among the people who are most affected by continued use of paraquat on farms.



The ingestion of a single teaspoon of paraquat is considered deadly, which has led 60 countries to ban the chemical while the EPA released an analysis in January concluding that its health risks were outweighed by the economic benefits of using paraquat.

The weedkiller has been linked to non-Hodgkin lymphoma, respiratory damage, kidney disease and childhood leukemia.

At Rabine, an analyst for EWG who authored the report, said the EPA has also ignored a "mountain of evidence" that paraquat causes Parkinson's disease.

An epidemiological study of central California found that people living within a third of a mile of where paraquat is sprayed are twice as likely to develop Parkinson's.

"Paraquat is not only a threat to our environment but also a direct danger to the health and well-being of these communities, particularly Latino populations, who make up the majority of the population," said Rabine.

Rabine continued:

> "The findings of our analysis underscore the urgent need for action by the state to protect these communities from the harmful effects of exposure to this toxic weedkiller."

Between 2017-2021, EWG found, about 80% of the paraquat used on California crops was sprayed within Latino-majority census tracts. The group identified Kern County and the towns of Shafter and Wasco as "hot spots" for paraquat use.

"These three communities combined have over 80% Latino residents who witnessed almost 180,000 pounds of paraquat spraying during that time period," the group said.

In Kern County, which has a poverty rate of nearly 30%, EWG found that 1.2 million pounds of the herbicide were sprayed over roughly 1,200 square miles of farmland — threatening not only laborers who completed the work but also farmworkers' wives who live in the surrounding communities. Paraquat can remain in soil and travel through the air — as well as coming home with workers on their clothing and potentially exposing their families.

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EWG identified five "fatal flaws" in the analysis the EPA has used to defend its continued approval of paraquat for farming, including:

- Ignoring new evidence about the potential health impacts of paraquat that has come out of legal action against its manufacturer, the Switzerland-based and Chinese-owned Syngenta.
- Ignoring the fact that paraquat use is largely concentrated in specific communities inhabited largely by low-income Latino farmworkers.
- Excluding from its safety analysis paraquat applications can drift through the air, especially on windy days.
- Failing to consider the health and environmental costs to farm owners, workers and people who live near farmland.
- Dismissing a growing body of research linking paraquat to Parkinson's, including 90 articles of evidence and "cutting edge studies" submitted by the Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research.

EWG called on the EPA to take the lead of dozens of countries that have banned paraquat — but warned that states must not wait for the federal government to take action.

"Federal pesticide law sets a floor, not a ceiling — states can choose to restrict a chemical, even without an EPA ban," wrote EWG government affairs manager Geoff Horsfield and toxicologist Alexis Temkin.

"To protect their residents and public health, state and local governments should exercise their power to ban paraquat."

Immigrant communities across central California, Horsfield said, "should not be subjected to additional health risks due to the negligent actions of pesticide manufacturers, farm owners, and state regulatory agencies."

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Beatrice
4 days ago
Oh gosh, this herbicide never goes away. I remember in the 70's, pot smokers worried about their stash being contaminated with Paraquat and I thought they banned it but it was only categorized as a restricted use weed control chemical. Now it's not on over the counter weed control and that certified applicators can purchase it and use it as they will without enforcement.
I'm not surprised that the immigrant communities are the most vulnerable. There isn't any enforcement of pesticide regulations in agricultural areas.
But those golfers are wealthy and live in gated communities that include a course. No wonder these chemicals are not allowed on courses.
Reply Share

CastleConnell Beatrice
4 days ago
Yes it is crazy!
We would they need to put it on a golf course though. Regardless, health is for the wealthy, not the poor. The wealthy can afford high prices, organic, spa courses. The poor ate stuck with simple carbs and foods that are coated with chemicals.
Reply Share

Beatrice CastleConnell
4 days ago edited
Yes, golfers get the best but they are also getting poisoned and don't care. What matters to them is that the course is beautiful, green and clean. Golf course maintenance is HIGH maintenance because they must be kept pristine. No guimalls are allowed to land on their precious turf. They use herbicides on a golf course to control the weeds and brush around the edges of the course. Do you think they pull the weeds by hand? Of course? I've had friends who worked on these golf courses and they do pick every little detail all day long, seven days a week. The courses are spotless. The cups are changed and always clean, the turf is perfect, green from tons of nitrogen, etc.. Cities love courses being built because it's a huge tax revenue generator and it's a huge employment generator for a rich super wealthy. What really pisses me off is that golfers get to poison, destroy the environment and poison everything and 0 of turkish geese or other animals get on the course, they get poisoned and killed. I think it was last year that a course that was being constructed in CA and destroyed a huge wetland. A lot of birds and amphibians were getting poisoned by something on it.
There is a course in my area located on a naval weapons station and the course was built over tons of deadly toxins. Many of the employees here gotten cancers from working there but nothing changes because it's more dangerous to clean up the toxins than to let them back into the soil over the next two hundred years. Here's a good article.
Reply Share

DiveTeal Beatrice
4 days ago
Golf courses are heavily sprayed with herbicides. How do you think they maintain the monocrop grass without weeds? Stay away from golf courses too.
Reply Share

Jan
5 days ago
Then likely it gets into our food as well! I use a lot of almond milk and now am worried. Following please! Is it still being used or in the past only? I didn't see a timeline.
Reply Share

CastleConnell Jan
5 days ago
I am thinking the same.
Reply Share

Hahahopper Jan
5 days ago
I was a commercial onion grower and have used paraquat in the past and had to be trained and certified to use it. I was told that the EPA banned it because it drives the fungus of cancer. I asked the cooperative extension agent about residues on the onion crop when I heard that some farmers were using it to dry the onion tops so they could be harvested sooner. He explained to me that paraquat broke down extremely rapidly.
This extension agent was one of the best of the best and traveled around the US and Canada gleaning any information he could to help the farming industry. He informed me that he was always ready to hear any evidence that paraquat or anything it was sprayed on was detrimental like that it was absorbed into the soil.
Reply Share

Peter van der Sluijs Hahahopper
5 days ago
Do I really have to believe this.
Monsanto has bullied this over 1000 to KIll Prosecute. Of course the chemical industry says, it does NOT harm!!!!!! Now come prosecutes the liars!!!!!